





## The Draft.

## STATEMENT OF PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL FRY.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The following letter has just been promulgated by the Secretary of War:

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1863.  
Sir:—I have the honor to report for your information certain general facts connected with the draft, as shown by reports made up to this date.

The machinery for executing the Enrollment Act is in complete working order. The law as it stands cannot be made to develop the entire military strength of the nation, and the execution of it has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the efforts made in various ways to resist or evade it or to escape from its operation.

The fruits, therefore, are not as abundant as they will be from perfected law and more thoroughly established system of executing it. All the advantages, however, which could reasonably have been expected from the law are accruing.

The general principles distribute the burdens of military service fairly among those liable to bear them, but there is, perhaps, more generosity than justice in some of its humane provisions. With certain modifications, which can readily be made by Congress, the military strength of the country may by the direct and indirect operation of this act, be surely and cheaply brought into the field.

Several of the Western States have not been subjected to the present draft on account of the excess of volunteers heretofore furnished, and from the same cause the quotas in other Western States are reduced quite small; the present draft is therefore but a partial one, and no specific total was established as the quota for it.

Of those drawn in the present draft, including the 50 per cent additional, over 80 per cent have reported in accordance with the orders of the Boards. Of the 20 per cent, who have not reported, many are not willful deserters, being unavoidably absent, at sea and the like. The deserters are being arrested.

At least 80 per cent, have been exempted on account of physical disability, about 30 per cent have been exempted under the provision of the second section of the act, or found not liable to military duty on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, non-residents, &c. Those who are not liable to military duty, and form no part of the National forces, and therefore have been erroneously enrolled, appear in the general reports of the Boards among those exempted, because their non-liability to serve could not be established until they came before the Boards. The number of exemptions is thus made to appear much larger than it really is.

About 40 per cent of the men examined have been held to service, and have either entered the army in person, furnished substitutes, or paid commutation.

About one-half of those held to service have paid commutation; of the remainder about one-third have gone in person, and two-thirds have furnished substitutes, and all except a few in transit and a small proportion of deserters from among the earlier substitutes accepted are in the ranks of their regiments in front of the enemy. It is fair to suppose that most of those who willfully fail to report and thus become deserters are physically fit for service; if they had been examined the proportion exempted for physical disability would have been reduced to about twenty-five per cent.

The proportions of exemptions would be still further reduced by purging the enrollment lists before draft of all cases of manifest unfitness and of aliens and others not liable to military duty, as may be done where this system of raising troops is well established. The proportions above given are based upon the reports up to this time, from the seventy-three Congressional Districts where the draft has been completed or has most nearly approached completion.

Since the present rebellion began about two hundred thousand soldiers, after entering service, have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. It is probable that at least one-half of them were unfit for service when received. It may be safely said that forty millions of money were uselessly expended in bringing them into the field, to say nothing of their subsequent expense to the Government.

In Great Britain under the system of voluntary enlistments the rejections average over 27 per cent. In France, from 1831 to 1842, the average number of exemptions annually was 94,860; so that, to secure the contingent of 80,000 men, 174,860 conscripts were annually examined.

Of the recruits who presented themselves for enlistment in our regular army in 1852, 70 per cent were rejected for physical infirmities exclusive of age or status. Between 1st January and 1st July last more than one-half were rejected. These were men who desired to be accepted. These proportions are of interest in connection with the fact that less than one-third of the drafted men who desire not to be accepted have been exempted on account of physical unfitness.

There have been but few cases of incompetency, fraud, neglect or abuse in the examination of drafted men. These men have, however, in many ways been swindled by rogues having no connection with the Boards of Enrollment, as, for example, the fact that certain drafted men were physically unfit for service has become known to these swindlers, who it was perhaps not known to the men themselves, and they have so far imposed upon the ignorance or credulity of the drafted men as to get from them sums of money to secure an exemption to which the rogues know they were entitled and would have received and the drafted men finding themselves exempted as promised have sometimes thought and given out that they secured exemption by bribery of drafting officers, where as they were legally entitled to exemption and have themselves been swindled by swindlers.

All has been done that seemed proper under existing laws to check these evils, and to secure properly the law cases of criminality and incompetency which have occurred among the officers of this Bureau.

All the expenditures up to this time on account of this Bureau are to be hereafter paid by the Government.

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draft up to this date is about ten times as great as all the expenses incurred on account of the Enrollment Act; those resulting from the New York riots are not, however, included in this statement, as they are more properly attributable to other causes and other persons than to the draft or the officers of this Bureau.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES P. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

**Election Frauds.**  
It is now admitted by decent men in the copperhead organizations, that the frauds committed to secure the election of Woodward, were of the most stupendous character. Money, threats, oaths and colonization were all used to secure the overthrow of the Government. In that stronghold of copperheadism, Berks county, the vote for Woodward at once proved the extent of the frauds committed. Every election poll in Berks county was in the hands of the copperheads. With this advantage the votes of loyal men, the votes of soldiers, and the vote of every man not known to be favorable to the election of Woodward, were rejected, whenever a plan could be created in objection. The order of the Knights of the Golden Circle selected the election officers for Berks county, and swore them to leave no effort untried to promote the objects of the circle. The vote in Berks county shows conclusively, that the officers thus selected and sworn, were faithful to that oath, while they perjured themselves on oaths to conduct the election fairly. In what is called the Tenth Legion—in Lehigh, Northampton, Wayne, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike, the vote of the copperheads was immense. To what they gained from that so many loyal men were absent from their localities in the army, in proportion to those belonging to the copperhead organization, they added greatly by the colonization of voters from the State of New York. In those counties the dough-faced Democracy adopted the same game which the border ruffians played in Kansas. They imported voters! New York furnished any number of voters to swell the majorities in the Tenth Legion. At the same time, also, the land owners and landlords in the localities referred to (the majority of whom are copperheads) used all sorts of threats to intimidate their tenants into voting for Woodward. When threats failed, money and oaths were brought into requisition, so that we are justified in attributing the large vote which Woodward received in the Tenth Legion, to the worst and most desperate frauds ever perpetrated by any set of unwholesome scoundrels in the world.

Had it not been for the frauds thus perpetrated all over the Commonwealth, wherever the copperheads had the control of the election—had it not been for the mean conduct of copperhead assessors, the majority of Andrew G. Curtin, instead of being a little less than sixteen, would have been largely over fifty thousand votes! The calm judgment and the stern patriotism, with the splendid contest which Curtin made personally, alone saved Pennsylvania from being prostrated to dirt at the feet of the slaveholding conspirators.—Harrisburg Tel.

**The Enrollment of Colored Soldiers.**  
The new order for the enlistment of colored soldiers, which will soon be published, applies to Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Delaware, but not to Kentucky or West Virginia. Delaware was added at the personal request of Governor Cannon.

Free negroes and slaves whose masters make no objection, or whose masters have aided the rebellion, are to be recruited first. If the required number is not stated, it is not procured by this means, the recruiting officers are to take all who desire to fight for the country, whether their masters are willing to spare them or not.

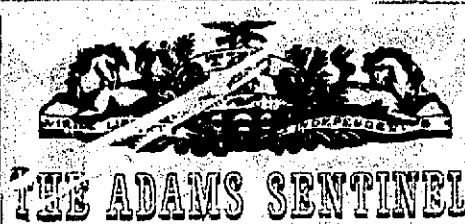
All loyal masters whose slaves have been taken are to have descriptive lists of the property become a man, with which they may go before the bureau of colored soldiers, and after they shall have proved their loyalty, which is an indispensable prerequisite to the recovery of anything, shall be entitled to a sum not exceeding \$300 for each enlisted freedman. From the instant a slave is mustered into the service he is to be forever free.—New York Tribune.

**What the Free States Have Done for the Union.**  
The Army and Navy War gives, in tabular form, a statement of the volunteers furnished by all the Free States except California, and by Missouri and Kentucky, for the Union armies up to this time. The tables are made up from official returns. Sixteen Free States and two Slave States have sent to the field 1,275,240 volunteers; of these 1,068,792 were three years' men. New York has furnished 222,336 volunteers, of which 30,131 were two years' and 19,922 three months' men. Illinois has sent out 135,440 volunteers; Massachusetts, 71,038. Kentucky has contributed 43,908 men and Missouri 37,947.

**A Wife Shot by Her Husband.**—A sad accident occurred at Newburg, N. Y., on Sunday last, at No. 107 Third Street, whereby Mrs. Augustus Schmidt lost her life. About a week since Schmidt loaned his revolver to a friend, and on Sunday last he went for it and took it home with him in the evening. Mr. Clark, the friend, had been threatened on Saturday night by some rowdies and loaned the revolver, but having no occasion to use it he left it in that condition. The latter was not at home when Schmidt called for it on Sunday, and a servant brought it to him. The husband took the pistol out of his pocket in his wife's room, and was about to hang it up, when it was by some means discharged. One ball entered the back of his wife, passed entirely through her body, and lodged in the groin just under the skin. From the effects of this wound she died soon after.

Mr. Schmidt has been ill for the last two years, and this calamity has affected him very deeply, rendering him almost bed-ridden. The mother has left four children, the eldest only seven years of age.

**DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.**—George Rick, aged 30 years, died in Philadelphia Tuesday. He had hydrophobia. Some time since he was bitten by a dog with the disease. On Sunday he was with hydrophobia, and his most intense agony un-



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CEITYSBURG:  
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 3, 1863.

On Tuesday last a large and beautiful flag was raised on the summit of Round Top, where it now floats in the breeze in honor of the great victory achieved in July.

The removal of the dead into the Soldiers' National Cemetery is now in progress. Several hundred have already been transferred to their new resting place.

The Massachusetts dead are being removed by Solomon Powers, the Boston committee having made a special contract with him for the work.

We direct attention to the advertisement headed Kuukel's Bitter Wine of Iron, in another Column, prepared and sold by KONKE & BROTHER, druggists and dealers, Harrisburg, Pa.

**Union League.**  
The Union League of this place has re-organized and has rented Sheeds and Buehler's large Hall for the permanent and exclusive use of the League. It is to be neatly fitted up as a Reading Room and for meetings of the League.

There will be a meeting of the League every Thursday Evening at 7 o'clock.

**Important Alteration in the School Law.**  
The attention of our readers is directed to the fact that, by the act of April 14th, 1863, the sum appropriated for the support of common schools for the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1864, is to be divided among the several districts, in proportion to the number of children attending school therein, and not, as formerly, according to the number of resident taxables. This is an important alteration, and will materially change the amounts received by the different districts. Now, as we understand the subject, the greater the number of scholars and the more regular their attendance upon the public schools, the greater will be the amount of money received from the State treasury.

From Charleston Harbor we have the exciting news that on Tuesday last General Gillmore brought three of his heavy guns to bear upon the city, and flung shells laden with Greek fire into its very heart. Other guns were being trained upon it, and were expected to open on Tuesday afternoon. The batteries on the islands were also active, and four monitors were in position, ready for work. The Rebels were surprised, and replied to our fire with some reserve. It does not appear whether or not General Gillmore purposes to make this the grand and general assault.

The condition of the released Federal prisoners, numbering one hundred and eighty, who arrived at Annapolis on Thursday, from Richmond, should at once attract the attention of our Government and people. Eight of them died on the passage from City Point, and the balance were in such a deplorable condition that the Surgeons in charge express the opinion that not less than half of them will, in all probability, die. They had been robbed of their clothing, deprived of food, and exposed day and night in the open air for so long a time that they are but little better than living skeletons. The Rebel prisoners are treated as well as our own men, both in camp and hospital, and good clothing furnished them on their departure for home. The high-toned Southerners, however, boast of the exploits of their troops in robbing their prisoners of their shoes and clothing.

Despatches from Washington state that President Lincoln has positively expressed his intention not to take any action upon the French occupation of Mexico until the domestic troubles of this country are finally concluded. In an interview with a leading representative of one of the South American Republics recently, he so expressed himself with great emphasis, rejecting all arguments brought to bear upon the question.

Upwards of six millions of dollars were subscribed on Saturday to the five twenty leas. This enormous amount, voluntarily lent to the United States, is an emphatic assurance of the profound confidence reposed in the Government by the people, and another proof of the soundness of the great financial system which Mr. CHASE has organized. On Thursday, five millions were subscribed, and the total amount now taken is over three hundred millions. Facts such as this prove the progress of the war, vindicate the policy of the Administration and the patriotism of the people.

Nothing whatever of the least importance, not even a guerrilla attack on our outposts, has occurred in the Army of the Potomac for the last twenty-four hours. Repairs on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad have so far progressed that cars are expected to run to the junction on Monday.

Gov. Curtin has issued a call to the freemen of Pennsylvania for volunteers. State quota is 38,265. The bounty to volunteers is \$402, and to others

We witnessed an exceedingly interesting and pleasant affair on Tuesday afternoon last, which was the unrolling of the "glorious old Stars and Stripes" from the summit of "Round Top."

The flag which is a large and very beautiful one, was gotten up by a few patriotic friends of Montgomery county, through the estimable Mr. Holstein and lady of the General Hospital.

It was to be regretted that the affair was not more generally known as many of our citizens would have been in attendance had they known of it. As it was, however, at the appointed hour quite a large audience, in which the ladies were well represented, had succeeded in clambering up the steep and rugged sides of Round Top, to witness and participate in the ceremonies.

At 2 1/2 o'clock, the flag was hoisted upon a flag-staff, 80 feet high, amid the cheers of the crowd, and the booming of cannon, placed upon the neighboring famous height, "Stony Point."

Dr. May, of Camp Letterman, then delivered a most patriotic, eloquent and pathetic address, which was listened to with wrapt attention by the audience. D. Wills, Esq., of this place then made a few appropriate remarks, followed by John P. Seymour, Esq., of New York, in a short but highly eloquent speech.

The ceremonies were closed by the singing of several patriotic airs by some of the ladies and gentlemen present, with fine effect in that wild and rugged place. The audience then gradually dispersed, well pleased with the exercises of the afternoon, leaving "that dear old flag" to keep watch over those quiet shades, so recently the scene of such terrible carnage, and so gallantly defended by our brave boys, many of whom there "sleep their last sleep."

**The Official Returns.**  
By the official returns of the Pennsylvania election, says the Philadelphia Press, it will be seen that thirty thousand more votes were polled than in any previous contest—an evidence of the deep and earnest determination of the people to sustain the Government in its hour of greatest need. In 1860 the vote for Governor stood—Curtin 202,397, Foster 230,369, making an aggregate vote of 438,066, and a majority for Governor Curtin of 32,125. Now, the vote stands—Curtin 269,496, Woodward 264,171, making an aggregate vote of 533,667, and a majority for Governor Curtin of 15,325. From these figures it is apparent that 80,000 more votes were polled this year than in 1860, notwithstanding the absence from the State of at least two hundred thousand of its citizens.

The returns for supreme judge show an aggregate vote of 522,086—the vote for Agnew being 267,197, and for Lowrie 254,889, leaving a majority for the Union candidate of 12,908. This is a handsome majority for Judge Agnew, whose high personal character, and fidelity to the cause of the Union, eminently entitled him to such a tribute; but the triumph of Governor Curtin has been even more signal.

Notwithstanding all the assaults upon him by the Copperhead press and speakers; notwithstanding all the attempts to defame his character, and prove his unfitness for the exalted position in which he has been replaced, he received 3,187 more votes than the candidate for supreme judge upon the same ticket!

These figures are at once an unmistakable expression of the loyalty of Pennsylvania, and a complete vindication of the character of her Governor elect. He had been tried, and the voice of the people had declared that he had not been found wanting. He had sustained the Government against its enemies, and therefore he was sustained against his enemies, by the people. His official career has been most fully endorsed, and through him the Government has been encouraged and strengthened.

The moral effect of this triumph of the Union cause must be tremendous, and it must have an important influence on the future welfare of the country for years to come. Virtually, it fills up the national treasury, builds up new ships of war, reinforces our armies, and does away with the necessity of Drafting. Encouraged by the results of this election, the President has called for three hundred thousand volunteers. If the figures given above mean anything, they mean that he shall have them.

**Gen. Rosecrans' Farewell Order.**  
The following farewell order was published to the Army of the Cumberland after his departure:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1863.  
GENERAL ORDER, No. 242.—The General commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that he leaves their tender orders from the President.

Major General George H. Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume the command of this army and department. The chiefs of all the staff departments will report to him for orders.

Taking leave of you, my brothers-in-arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as a stranger. General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization, and has led you often in battle. To his renown, precedents, dauntless courage, and true patriotism, you may look with confidence that, under God, he will lead you to victory. The General Commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past.

To the division and brigade commanders, he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty cooperation in all he has undertaken.

To the chiefs of his staff departments and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you. W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen. Official—C. F. Wood.

## The War in Tennessee.

## HOOKER REPULSES THE REBELS.

## CAPTURE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The Star has received information that on the 22d inst., by a very brilliant movement planned and executed under Gen. Smith, Chief Engineer in the Department of the Cumberland, the wagon roads and the use of the river on the lines of supplies, were acquired for the forces at Chattanooga, thus delivering the command of Major General Thomas of its chief embarrassment.

Gen. Smith's operation at the mouth of Lookout Valley is spoken of as a great success, and it is stated that its brilliancy cannot be exaggerated.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning Major Gen. Thomas telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

"General Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock midnight. A severe fight continued for two hours, with lighter work until 4 A. M. Hooker reports at 7:30 A. M. that the conduct of his troops was splendid. They repelled every attack made on them, and drove the enemy from every position they assailed."

**CAPTURE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN BY GENERAL HOOKER.**

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—Lookout Mountain was captured on the 28th instant, by our troops under General Hooker, with the Eleventh Army Corps and a portion of the Twelfth, and Palmer's division of the Fourth Corps.

No serious opposition was made. The river is now open to Chattanooga and the Army of the Cumberland is relieved from the danger which threatened to interrupt its communication.

General Palmer has been promoted to the command of the corps over Generals Roseau, Reynolds and Sheridan; General Roseau is very ill. General Mitchell has been relieved from his cavalry command and ordered to report here. He is now in this city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Nothing additional to what has already been telegraphed has been received at headquarters of the army up to noon to day concerning General Hooker's victory. The fight took place at Brown's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, near Chattanooga, and the result is considered of the highest importance, as it removes the Rebel obstructions to steamboat navigation to that point, and secures other advantages in opening up the way for army supplies.

**VIGOROUS PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING BATTLE.**  
[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Army movements are going forward vigorously, and on a grand scale, in this department. All the way from Indianapolis to this place you pass immense numbers of wagons and large quantities of forage, army stores, and heavy batteries of artillery, together with any amount of bridge timbers, on route to the front. The railroad is well protected by the military, and from here to Bridgeport Hooker's Corps occupies and protects the line of communication. The railroad bridge at Bridgeport will be finished about the first of November. So will that over Falling Waters, near Chattanooga, and the road finished about the same time to the latter place.

Then, as soon as fifteen or twenty day's supplies for the army are placed in Chattanooga and the balance of the reinforcements reach, Grant will push after Bragg.

Bragg's main army is supposed to be falling back to further fortify Atlanta and the crossings of the Coosa River, where the next great battle will probably be fought, as it affords the best grounds for this side of Atlanta. Hooker's and probably Sherman's Corps will make a similar movement to the one by Rosecrans which secured the evacuation of Chattanooga without a battle. Indeed General Rosecrans had secured the victory before the battle was forced upon him.

**A BATTLE IMMINENT.**  
The Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post contain the following:

Not a doubt exists here that we are soon to hear of terrific fighting near Chattanooga. The Rebel leaders are determined before the winter closes in, to compel the Army of the Cumberland to abandon Chattanooga. They have given up all hope of making an attack in front, or of shelling Gen. Thomas out of his position, but will probably endeavor to compel him to retreat, by throwing a heavy force upon his communications. Gen. Grant is watching their movements closely, and unless they act very suddenly, it is quite possible that they will be compelled to defend their own position, rather than occupy themselves with offensive operations. The best judges of the position say that it is impossible to postpone fighting much longer, for both armies are anxious for a decisive battle before the winter weather will put an end to military operations.

**EFFECT OF SECRET COPPERHEAD ORGANIZATION.**—Reuben Stout, of the 60th Indiana Regiment, was executed on Friday, 23d inst., at Johnson's Island, near Cleveland, for desertion and murder of the officer who attempted to arrest him. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and said:

"I was led by evil counsels, and by my connection with a secret traitorous organization, to stay away from my post of duty in the army. I am truly sorry that I acted thus, or that I for a moment listened to these evil counsels. I am sorry that I ever lifted my hand against the life of my fellow man. I think the man who came to arrest me did not act right, but I do not excuse myself for my wrong-doing on that account."

Governor Yates, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation in response to the call of the President for volunteers. He fully coincides in the necessity of increasing the army, expresses pride in the patriotism of the people of the State, who have never been appealed to in vain come forward to the rescue of the country, forbids all recruiting in the State except for its own regiments, and announces that the crisis of the war is rapidly approaching, to be passed in safety to the Republic and triumph to our arms, if the additional forces asked for are promptly marshaled for the occasion.

The court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Buell returned a verdict of acquittal on all the charges covered against him.

## Pennsylvania—Official.

Below we give the figures of the vote for Governor of Pennsylvania as it is officially recorded in the Secretary of State's office:

| Counties.      | Curtin, U. | Woodward. |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Adams          | 2,689      | 2,917     |
| Allegheny      | 17,708     | 10,893    |
| Armstrong      | 3,146      | 2,977     |
| Beaver         | 8,307      | 2,056     |
| Bedford        | 2,430      | 2,704     |
| Berks          | 5,006      | 12,627    |
| Blair          | 3,283      | 2,386     |
| Bradford       | 6,729      | 2,664     |
| Bucks          | 6,200      | 6,836     |
| Butler         | 3,328      | 3,054     |
| Cambria        | 2,104      | 3,000     |
| Cameron        | 818        | 216       |
| Carbon         | 1,542      | 2,119     |
| Centre         | 2,714      | 3,068     |
| Chester        | 7,988      | 6,438     |
| Clarion        | 1,618      | 2,981     |
| Clinton        | 1,007      | 1,911     |
| Clearfield     | 1,531      | 2,183     |
| Columbia       | 1,801      | 3,325     |
| Crawford       | 5,131      | 1,936     |
| Cumberland     | 4,484      | 4,025     |
| Dauphin        | 5,065      | 3,875     |
| Delaware       | 3,462      | 1,780     |
| Erie           | 6,259      | 3,360     |
| Elk            | 836        | 723       |
| Fayette        | 3,891      | 3,791     |
| Franklin       | 3,876      | 3,710     |
| Fulton         | 761        | 1,022     |
| Forest         | 91         | 58        |
| Greene         | 1,484      | 2,980     |
| Huntington     | 3,200      | 2,167     |
| Indiana        | 3,291      | 1,936     |
| Jefferson      | 1,754      | 1,898     |
| Juniata        | 1,456      | 1,737     |
| Lancaster      | 13,241     | 7,650     |
| Lawrence       | 3,063      | 1,261     |
| Lebanon        | 3,658      | 2,658     |
| Lehigh         | 3,636      | 2,626     |
| Luzerne        | 2,702      | 2,636     |
| Lycoming       | 3,414      | 3,832     |
| Mercer         | 3,507      | 3,408     |
| McKean         | 737        | 622       |
| Mifflin        | 1,709      | 1,626     |
| Monroe         | 684        | 2,712     |
| Montgomery     | 6,288      | 7,489     |
| Montour        | 1,112      | 1,447     |
| Nantux         | 2,265      | 6,639     |
| Northumberland | 2,049      | 8,356     |
| Perry          | 2,828      | 2,296     |
| Philadelphia   | 44,274     | 67,193    |
| Pike           | 270        | 7,154     |
| Potter         | 1,470      | 619       |
| Schenck        | 6,606      | 8,547     |
| Somerset       | 3,064      | 1,639     |
| Snyder         | 1,758      | 1,939     |
| Sullivan       | 359        | 713       |
| Susquehanna    | 4,134      | 2,932     |
| Tioga          | 4,504      | 1,617     |
| Union          | 2,024      | 1,250     |
| Venango        | 3,296      | 2,979     |
| Warren         | 2,274      | 1,386     |
| Washington     | 6,627      | 4,871     |
| Wayne          | 2,217      | 2,152     |
| Westmoreland   | 4,494      | 6,284     |
| Wyoming        | 1,379      | 1,412     |
| York           | 6,512      | 6,002     |
| Total          | 269,499    | 254,412   |







